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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/932,878	08/20/2001	Bruno Acklin	P2000,0171	6826	
24131 75	90 06/25/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
LERNER AN	D GREENBERG, PA	TRINH,	TRINH, HOA B		
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HOLLYWOOD, FL 33022-2480			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2814		
			DATE MAILED: 06/25/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	7			
Office Action Summary		09/932,878	ACKLIN ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Vikki H Trinh	2814				
Th MAILING DATE of to Period for Reply	his communication app	ears on the cover she	et with the correspondence a	ddress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS - Extensions of time may be available und after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing of If the period for reply specified above is I If NO period for reply is specified above, Failure to reply within the set or extended Any reply received by the Office later that earned patent term adjustment. See 37	COMMUNICATION. er the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 late of this communication. ess than thirty (30) days, a reply the maximum statutory period w the period for reply will, by statute, n three months after the mailing	6(a). In no event, however, m within the statutory minimum ill apply and will expire SIX (6) cause the application to becom	ay a reply be timely filed of thirty (30) days will be considered time MONTHS from the mailing date of this me ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to communi	cation(s) filed on	 ·					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This	action is non-final.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are pen 4a) Of the above claim(s 5) □ Claim(s) is/are all 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-11,15,16</u> 7) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>6,12-14,17 and</u> 8) □ Claim(s) are subj	owed. and 18-20 is/are reject 21-29 is/are objected to	ed. to.					
Application Papers							
9) ☐ The specification is object 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _	<u> </u>		d to by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request	that any objection to the c	frawing(s) be held in ab	eyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing shee 11)☐ The oath or declaration is	• •	·	wing(s) is objected to. See 37 C ched Office Action or form P	• •			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) △ Acknowledgment is made a) △ All b) □ Some * c) □ 1. △ Certified copies of 2. □ Certified copies of the cert	None of: the priority documents the priority documents fied copies of the priori te International Bureau	have been received have been received ity documents have b (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	in Application No een received in this Nationa	ıl Stage			
AM				•			
Attachment(s) 1)	2)	4) Interv	iew Summary (PTO-413)				
2) 🔲 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drav	ving Review (PTO-948)	Paper	No(s)/Mail Date				
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0504</u>. 	(PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) 🔛 Notice 6) 🔲 Other	e of Informal Patent Application (PT :	[*] O-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: in line 10 of claim 1, the term "subdiving" should be "subdividing". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-5, 7-11, 15-16, 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ozawa (6,479,325) in view of Matsuda et al. (6,281,032).

Ozawa (6,479,325) discloses a method of making semiconductor laser components, which comprises providing a cooling element (30 and 40) having an electrically insulating carrier 31 that is formed as a plate (col. 3, lines 25-30) having a main surface which covered by a metal coating 41 (abstract, line 4; col. 5, lines 21-25); structuring the metal coating 41 to form a plurality of chip mounting areas 30; fitting a plurality of semiconductor laser chips 32,33 on the plurality of the chip mounting areas 30. See fig. 6.

However, Ozawa does not teach that the method includes a step of subdividing the cooling element into a plurality of semiconductor laser components that each include at least one of the plurality of the semiconductor laser chips and a part of the cooling element.

Matsuda et al. (6,281,032) teaches a method of making semiconductor laser components having a step of dicing (col. 7, line 28) the cooling element 42 into laser components that each includes a chip and the cooling element 42. See figs. 14-15.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Ozawa with the step of dicing or subdividing the cooling element, as taught by Matsuda et al., so as to provide individual laser components (see Matsuda et al., abstract, lines 18-21).

As to claim 2, the carrier 31 is an AlN which is a ceramic material (Ozawa, col. 4, line 39).

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As to claim 3, the carrier 30 has a plurality of layers (Ozawa, fig. 2) in which one of the layers is adjacent to the main surface and at least one of the plurality of the layers (Ozawa, fig. 2) that is adjacent to the main surface as an electrically insulating layer 31.

As to claim 4, the carrier is made of AlN and BN (Ozawa, col. 4, line 39).

As to claims 5, 7-8, the chip mounting areas are in matrix form with surface treatment. (See Matsuda et al., fig. 2 and fig. 14).

As to claim 9, metal coating is copper (see Ozawa, col. 4, lines 39-40).

As to claim 10, providing a plurality of pads 32, 33, 3a, 3b with the mounting areas 30, and configuring the laser chips 2a, 2b on the pads (Ozawa, fig. 2).

As to claim 11, the pads are made with AuSn (Ozawa, col. 4, line 50).

As to claim 15-16, soldering 3a, 3b the plurality of chips 2a, 2b. Ozawa, fig. 2). The examiner notes that the term "hard" is relative".

As to claim 18, forming metal surfaces 33, 32 on the carrier 30 and associating the metal surfaces with the plurality of the chip mounting areas (fig. 2 of Ozawa).

As to claim 19, the examiner notes that the cooling element and the laser chips are made of the same materials as those of the present invention. Thus, the properties of the respective thermal coefficient of expansion would be inherently the same.

As to claim 20, the examiner interprets the areas between the chip mounting areas 32, 33 are the weak points. (see Ozawa, fig. 2).

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Allowable Subject Matter

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5. Claims 6, 12-14, 17, 21-29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: The prior art of record does not disclose or fairly suggest a method of making laser components that includes the step of performing the structuring step by etching the metal coating; before performing the fitting step covering the plurality of the connecting pads with an electrically conductive adhesive material, forming the weak points by performing a process selected from the group consisting of scatching, milling, and laser ablation, and other steps in the claims.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

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Conclusion

1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Vikki Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-1719. The Examiner can normally be reached Mon-Tuesday, Thurs-Friday, 7:30 AM - 6:00 PM Eastern Time. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Mr. Wael Fahmy, can be reached at (571) 272-1705.

Vikki Trinh, Patent Examiner AU 2814

> LONG PHAM PRIMARY EXAMINER